THE WAR AND THE RESERVENCE OF THE WORLD THE WAR THE SUPPLIES OF THE SUPPLIES O

IMPORTANT EROM WASHINGTON.

The Amandment to the Constitution Prohibiting Slavery *Adopted by the Senate.

The Vote: Thirty-eight Ayes to Six Navs.

Mr. Sumner's Speech in Favor of the Measure.

Interesting Discussion in the House.

the Independence of the Rebels.

Speech of General Spirited Garfield,

ADOPTION BY THE SENATE OF THE JOINT RESOLU-TION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION SO AS TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY.

dopted by the Senate to-day, after one of the most proposition made an attempt to postpone final action not being favorable to a repetition of harangues in de-sence of the moral and Christianizing influences of ate might have been claimed longer had the condition of some of the speakers warranted them in making the

BOLD SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE LONG, OF OHIO,

Mr. Long, of Ohio, made a strong secession spe Committee of the Whole this afternoon—one of the bold-est and most outspoken that has been made on that side by any member of the House this session. He did not apologize for but fully justified the secessionists in the the principles of our government they ought to have been allowed to go in peace, and that they could never be sublaryland, has not dared to make such a speech, strong an his proclivities are known to be. There was at times orable excitement. Mr. Garneld, or Ohio, replied ad other members participated in the convers

The Boule committee on elections made a majority and provity report in the contested election case of Bruce seional District of Missouri. The majority report was do by Mr. Ganson, of New York, and is a lengthy and ing exposition of the proceedings at the election old in that State on the 4th of November, at which time Mr. Loan claims to have been elected. Similar reports

uted the provisional government of the State the rebellion culminated, and its acorders to carry out and enforce the regulanacted by the Convention, and to prevent interfer with the freedom of the election, the report says there were unquestionably sufficient indications prior to at the pells to induce the authorities of the State to issue from the militia itself. The committee say that they are ed that the election was not conducted so as to enthe either candidate to a seat in the House, and report resolutions accordingly.

cofield, in their minority report, in considering the interference on the part of the militia or others would afford a good reason for invalidating the ion; and it clearly appearing, they say, that the contestant is not entitled to a seat, but that the sitting ber (Mr. Loan) is, they report a resolution to tha

long, excited and angry debate, in which the Missour politicians will have an excellent opportunity to make

For two weeks past there has been an ominous calm it contical movements here; but the beaving of the billows n issued for meetings of republicans from each of mign clube. In one or two instances these calls name withough no one is named, it is apparent from the known preferences of the managers that they are not intended to be Lincoln clubs.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The indications are that the Convention assembled at um will prove a failure. The Convention for some tim past has been considering the proposition not to submit the amendment to the people. This causes greatisfaction, and would undoubtedly lead to introduced into the proposed amendments render almost certain that if submitted to the people they wil rebels provides that officers, civil and military, of the onfederacy, shall be distranchised, but that the Legisla are of the State may bereafter at its pleasure rescind the measure. Thus designing politicians, who might become members of the Assembly, could materially change the policy of the State by arraying against the Union men a formidable organization of disaffected voters. of the resolutions, and an effort is being made to defeat them in convention, the friends of emancipation believing such a step preferable to allowing the endorsement of the President's preclamation to fail by the vote of the

The Committee on Manufactures have made a report gelative to duties on wool. They say that the expectation that low grades of wool would not compete with domestic groducts has not been realized. Seven-eighths of all im-pertations last year were invoiced below the minimum of ghieon cents per pound, the whole averaging less than wenteen cents. This has defrauded the Treasury and one great injustice to wool growers. The entire duties cone great injustice to wool growers. The entire duties of last year did not produce more than half a million dollars. The committee recommend that the duty of five per cent on wools under eighteen cents be changed to a specific duty of three cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent; on wools costing ever eighteen and set over twenty-four cents, a specific duty of six cents per pound and an ad valorem duty of twenty per cents on wool costing over twenty-four cents, since cents. poried during the last fiscal year was 71,882,123 pounds.

quiry was made some time ago in relation to the of Major N. H. McLean, of Ohio, to which the Secresary of War has replied that that officer was ordered to because it was deemed expedient to the ser-

vice that he should go there; and that it has sever been the practice of the Department to furnish copies of charges affecting the capacity or fidelity of its ficers previous to taking action upon their cases. The Secretary says it is

Captains Keogh shd Wadsworth, formerly of General Suford's staff, have been assigned to the staff of General

The order relating to the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps has been changed, denominating the new organization the Twentieth instead of the First corps. THE NOMINATION OF MAJOR GENERAL SCHOPIELD. It is understood that the Senate Military Committee to-day reported in secret session adversely on the nomi-nation of Major General Schofield.

THE GOODYBAR INDIA RUBBER PATENT. The Goodyear patent was up before the House com-littee again to-day, and after hearing the argument o counsel in favor of its renewal the matter was postponed antil the 21st of April. The chances for the success of

Chief Justice Taney, having recovered from his pre-racted illness, resumed his seat in the Supreme Court

Senator Doolittle has prepared a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the relief of certain of the Sioux In-E. Long, of Ohio, in Favor of Recognizing dians who have suffered at the hands of their tribe for saving the lives of citizens of Minnesota during the late

> DEATH OF DAVID S. CAMPBELL. David S. Campbell, son of Alexander Campbell, of New York, died here this afternoon of pneumonia.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Semate. WASHINGTON, April 8, 1864.

REGULATION OF FOREIGN AND COASTWINE TRADE. Mr. Morrall, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill to regu-ate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern Eastern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It prescribes that all coasting vessels shall be enrolled and licensed by the Secretary o the Treasury. No certificate of registry is required; but each shall be subject to all the regulations and penalties applying to registered vessels. A compensation of one thousand dollars per year, with fees, under the Treasury regulations, and three per cent on collections, is proposed for collectors of customs at Pembina, Chicago, Milwaukee, Saut Ste. Marie, Petroit, Miami, Sandusky, Cuyahora, Presque isle. Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara, Genesee, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Champiain and Vermont, Provided that the salaries shall not exceed \$25,000: the collectors' bonds to be approved by the Commissioner of Customs.

XERUTIVE APPOINTMENTS TO RE CONSIDERED IN OPEN REMATE. Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., reported from the Judiciary Committee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was adopted.

ANTONAL CHRENCT.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide for a Pational currency secured by the pleege of Vall-usitates stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. The bill is to be that proposed by Mr. Hooper, in the House, without material change.

RELIEF YOR INDIANS.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill for the relief of certain friendly indians of the Sioux nation in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Pinance.

RELIEF YOR INDIANS.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill for the relief of certain friendly indians of the Sioux nation in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It appropriates ten thousand deliars, to make provision for the welfare of such Indians as perilledgille in saving from the massacre many whites in 1982.

Mr. HORRILL introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts. which was referred to the Committee on Phalic Lands.

The Presentance of the Indians as perilledgille in saving from the high seas, and repeals the act of February, 1845.

THE PRESENTION OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. HOWARD, (rop.) of Mich., introduced a joint resolution each shall be subject to all the regulations and penalties applying to registered vessels. A compensation of one

depot at Alexandria, Va.

WEST FOINT PROFESSORS.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., it was resolved that the Committee on Naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the professors of ethics, of Spanish and of drawing in the Naval Academy on the same feeting with the other professors.

Mr. Howarn introduced the bill to acquire a title to certain property at Rock Island, Ill, for the purpose of building an argumal thereupon for the lighted States.

building an arsenal thereupon for the United States.

The bill occasioned some debate, during which the morning locasioned some debate, during which the morning locasioned some debate, during which the morning locasioned some states of the point resolution of February 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed.

FERCH OF MR. SUNKER ON THE PROBIBITION OF SLAYEN EY AN EXPENSE OF THE CONTUTION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution amending the constitution of the joint resolution amending the constitution of the joint resolution amending the constitution of the search, with surprise, after viewing the oxteat and resources of our people, would be before that there are four millions of human beings hold in the most abject bondage, driven by the lash like beasts, and doprived of all rights, even that of knowledge and the secred right of all rights, even that of knowledge and the secred right of a light of the new as pointed to the constitution as the year of the new and the secred right of the process of the present of the secred right of the present of the secred right of the present of the present of the secred right of the present of the present of the secred right of the present of the present of the secred right of the present of the secred right of the present struggle the people have changed, and in orbiting so much as on shavery. Old opinions and prejudices have disapped and prejudices have disapped of life, therefore and prejudices have disapped of life, the present struggle the people have changed, and the present struggle the people have changed, and the present struggle the present of the secret of the present struggl

flicting with the rights of colored persons. But, beyond all, the people must put the capstene on the glorious structure by an amendment to the constitution. While he was desirous of seeing the great rule of freedom which we were about to ordain embedded in a text which should be like the precious casket to the more precious treasure, he was consoled by the thought that the most homely text containing such a rule would be more beautiful far than any passage of poetry or cloquence of words, and would be read with gratitude when the rising dome of this Capitol, with the statue of Liberty which surrounded it, had crumbled into dust.

than any passage of poetry or cloquence of words, and would be read with gratitude when the riging dome of this Capitol, with the statue of Liberty which surrounded it, had crumbled into dust.

Mr. Pownil., (opp.) of Ky., denied that it was the province of the constitution to define what was property. If we had a right to strike down property in slaves we had in horses. Those who were urging these measures were acting in had faith, as the President in his inaugural announced that we had no right to interfere with the institution in the States. The Senator from New Hampshire had said that slavery must die. Slavery alone was not the cause of our trouble, but the faiture to execute the constitution and the laws of the country. It was, in his opinion, first an officious and then an unwarrantable meddling with the constitution on the one hand, and the grossest indiscretion of its advocates on the other, which caused the war. Had there been no rebellion. The present was the best disunion measure ever proposed. Such a measure directed against any other species of property would put one-balf of New England in revolt to-morrow. Cupidity and a love of gain was their ruling characteristic. Why were not the men who now so carnestly suppported this measure in favor of amendments te the Constitution at a time when they would have prevented perhaps this bloody strife? Again, the amendments he offered yesterday—because while we were at this work he desired to do a little more for thely white man—were all veted down. He defended Kentucky from the aspersions cast upon her. She had filled her quotas in other wars and in the present war. Although thirty thousand of her sons were in the rebel army, she did not require the enforcement of the draft. He considered that Mr. Hale was unfortunate in his allusion to Charles I., of whose beheading he spoke. As guitty as that monarch was of infractions on the English constitution, he pledged himself, on the honor of a gentleman. to furnish two examples to one of infractions committed by the

as a substitute, as he did not desire to obstruct the com-mittee's amendment in its passage.

Mr. McDougall, (opp.) of Cal., said that the vote he should give against the measure was not from want of philanthropy to the slaves or from hatred to freedom. He had been the teacher of philanthropy to some of those who were now blatant for freedom. He denied that the question of emancipation was germain to the present war, and had therefore declined to take part in it, be-lieving that it tended to aggravate rather than heal our wounds. Any effort to antagonize the blacks and whites must result in disaster to the former. As a true friend of the black race he should vote against the measure.

THE VOIR ON THE AMENDMENT The amendment, as reported from the Judiciary Com derson, was then adopted by a vote of thirty-eight to

six. as follows:-Anthony, rep., of R. I. Brown. rep., of Mo. Chardler, rep., of Mo. Chardler, rep., of Mich. Clark, rep., of N. H. Collamer, rep., of Vt. Councen. rep., of Cal. Cowan, rep., of Can. Deolittle, rep., of Conn. Deolittle, rep., of Win. Fessenden, rep., of Me. Foot. rep., of Conn. Grinnes. rep., of Conn. Grinnes. rep., of Iowaliale, rep., of Oregon. Harlan, rep., of Iowalarian, rep., of Mo. Henderson, rep., of Mo. Henderson, rep., of Mo.

Howe, rep. of Wis
Johnson, opp. of Md.
Lane, rep., of Ind.
Lane, rep., of Ind.
Lone, rep., of Names.
Morgan, rep., of N. Y.
Morrili rep., of Me.
Nesmith. opp. of Oregon.
Romeroy, rep., of Kansae.
Ramsay, rep., of Minn.
Sherman, rep., of Ohio.
Sprague, rep., of N. J.
Trumbull. rep., of Il.
Van Winkle, rep., of N. J.
Trumbull. rep., of Il.
Wade. rep., of Ohio.
Wilkinson, rep., of Minn.
Wilkey, rep., of Ya.
Wilkon, rep., of Mass.

The following is the joint resolution as passed

stitution, namely:—

SECTION 1.—Nather slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been dufy convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC, 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1864. THE LOAD AND ERDOR CONTESTED RESCTION CASE. Mr. GANSON, (opp.) of N. Y., from the Committee

The Senate then adjourned until Monday

dections, madein report, accompanied by a resolution declaring that Henjamin F. Loan is not entitled to a sent n this House as a member from the Seventh Congres ional District of Missouri, and another resolution, that John P. Bruce, the contestant, is also not entitled to the

Mr. Urson (rep.) of Mich., from the same committee ubmitted the views of the minority with a resolution

submitted the views of the minority with a resolution that Mr. Loan is entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. Garson desired to fix a day for the consideration of the subject, but the Speaker said it could be called up at any time.

AD VALOREM TAX ON SALES OF BONDS, STOCKS, SPECIE, MERCHANDESS AND ON THE RECENTE OF CONFORATIONS.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, (rep.) of N. Y., it was resolved that the Committee of Wavs and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill laying ad valorem taxes on all sales of bonds, stocks, specie, merchandise of all descriptions, and on the receipts of railroads, coal, gas and all other incorporated companies.

ocipts of railroads, coal, gas and all other incorporated companies.

ERRETION OF A NEW PRISON—FERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.
The House resumed the consideration of the bill to erect a penitentiary, jail and house of correction in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., said the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) yesterday charged him with voting for a swindle. To answer the elegant fronzy of the gentleman a person's brains ought to he in his mettle to do it.

Mr. Walneurse, (rep.) of Ill., asked from what the gentleman read.

Mr. PATTERSON replied—The House report in the CAromicle.

Mr. Walburne, (rep.) of ill., asked from what the gentleman read.

Mr. Patterson repited—The House report in the Chronicle.

Mr. Warburne said what he uttered would be found in the columns of the Congressional Globe.

[Note.—The Globe report represents Mr. Washburne as saying:—Whe people of Charlestown saw the purchase of grounds to extend the Charlestown Navy Yard to be a swindle and sent a committee here to expose it, and I remarked the gentleman from New Hampshire would not go with me in my vain attempt to get the committee to strike it out; but he voted, if I rightly remember, to keep it in the bill. It was a little thing.—only \$135,000—a mere bagatelle—and 'I grew eloquent over it,' as the gentleman would say, and he refused to vote against the appropriation. I opposed the appropriation on the ground that the sum named was enormons and extravagant, and, in fact, that it was reported to be a swindle, as it has turned out to be since."]

Mr. Patrensow said that other members understood the gentleman's (Mr. Washburse's) remarks as he did, and that the Chairmun of the Committee on Naval affairs had promptly denied that it was a swindle. If he (Mr. Patterson) voted for a swindle of \$135,000 he had very good company on but heides of the House. It was hardly courteous in any member to accuse another of voting for a swindle Was it necessary for the gentleman (Mr. Washburne) to misrepresent the facts?

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of lown, said he was one of those who entertained doubt as to the nurchase of the ground, but these doubts were removed by subsequent personal inspection. He regretted the charge of a swindle had been made on the floor of the House.

Mr. Patreson, (resuming) said that the gentleman from Hilbols had thought proper to compare his (Mr. Patterson's) brief career with his (Mr. Washburne's) own bright and glorious career of ten paurs; but perhaps the longer he (Mr Patterson) should serve here-be would be more successful in bringing up his votes to the popular standard, and he would now make the gentleman

eloquent over little things, while he was willing to vote for larger and more extravagant appropriations, referring to the lilinois Canal in that connection. Of course the gentleman did not allude to him. And notwithstanding the gentleman from lows (Mr. Rasson) had come to the rescue, he (Mr. Washburne) now stood where he did yesterday as to that appropriation. He had said his friend Patterson had voted against striking out the appropriation of \$135,000 for the purchase of a lot for the extension of the Charicstown Navy Yard, which was not only an extravagant and enormous price, but since been charged and proved a swindle.

Mr. Strutdens, (rep.) of Ohio, asked whether it was in order for the gentleman to accuse the Committee on Naval Affairs of a want of good faith in asking for an appropriation for a swindle?

Mr. Washnursus said that this was the first time he had heard that the committeegwere implicated in anything of the kind.

Mr. Spatibling said that the Committee on Naval Affairs had the matter before them for two weeks, and then recommended the appropriation to the Committee on Ways and Meaca. The Naval Committee were satisfied that the price was a fair one.

Mr. Washnursus said that he did not east reflections on any member of this House. He had referred to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson) as vosing for an appropriation which he thought outrageous, and was astonished that the gentleman should think it was not.

Mr. Patterson said, as the gentleman (Mr. Washnursus replied that the gentleman had never heard bim use the words "corruption fund."

Mr. Patterson said the gentleman used the word "fraud."

Mr. Patterson said the gentleman used the word "fraud."

Mr. Washnursus replied that he had said that the gentleman had over heard bim use the words "corruption fund."

"Mr. Washunan further explained that he had said that the gentleman had voted for a matter which had since been charged to be a swindle.

Mr. Morauli (rep.) of Vt., said the subject of this purchase had been pending several years, and the property was sold for the same amount that was given for it. The Committee of Ways and Means had a conference with Admiral Smith. a well known honest man, and he recommended the appropriation in view of the public interests.

ference with Admiral Smith, a well known honest man, and he recommended the appropriation in view of the public interests.

The House recommitted the pending bill, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting one marely providing for building a house of correction in the District of Columbia.

MORGAW'S RAID INTO OMO.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to allow the Postmaster at Harrison, Ohio, five hundred and twenty-three dollars, that being the amount of money and postage stamps taken from his office by Morgan's rebel force during his raid in July last.

LAND GRANTS FOR COLLEGES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill extending the time for States to accept grants of land for agricultural and mechanical college purposes.

Mr. HOLMAS, (opp.) of Ind., offered an amendment, providing that any State or Territory may appropriate the revenue derived from lands donated to them for the education of orphans of soldiers and saliors.

Mr. MORBILL, (rep.) of Vt., protested against diverting the act from its original purpose.

Several other gentlemen tack a smilar position.

Mr. HOLMAN defended his amondment, which was subsequently rejected.

The bill passed, with an amendment including the State

Mr. HOLMAN defended his amondment, which was subsequently rejected.

The bill passod, with an amendment including the State of West Virginia in its provisions.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the President's annual

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the President's annual message.

Mr. Leng, (opp.) of Ohio, made an hour's speech, in the course of which he said aid and comfort were not given to the enemy by those who were pot given to the enemy by those who were opposed to the republican party, but by that party and the administration, who, by their confiscation acts, and proclamations of emancipation and annesty, and other extraordinary and unconstitutional measures, were strengthesing the hands of the South, and weakening the Union feeling in that section. He quoted from Benton, Lincoln, Seward, Everett, John Quincy Adams, Fillmore and others, to show that coercion could not be successful under our republican system, and that the last three years had proved the truth of the proposition. He agreed with the gentleman from Ponnsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that the Oonfederates are an independent power de facto; that they maintained their declaration three years by the force of arms; and while they have cut asunder all the ligaments which bound them, shey have separated from all-the obligations which held them under the constitution. He accepted this as true, and if a charge of discoyalty should be made against him for this opinion, he would take shelter under the broad mantle of the distinguished leader of the republican party. He would make any reasonable sacrifice to bring back the seeded States, but not use force, for the Union could only exist in the hearts and with the consent of the people. If the democratic party were now in power, they could not restore the union of the States. There were only two questions—first, the recognition of the confederacy; and, second, the continuation of the war for the subjugation of the South. Of the two he preferred the former. He believed the democratic party were for peace, and would be placed in a false position if they nominated a war candidate.

Mr. Long's hour false party expects, he asked a few minutes longer to conclude his speach.

hands with him, because he honored his bravery and because he believed what had fallen from his lips were the honest sentiments of his heart, and in his uttering them he had made a new epoch in the listory of the war. He had done a new thing under the sun—a braver thing than most men can perform. He would now ask that the white flag be taken away, while he returned to the Union lines and spoke of what his colleague had done. What the member said might be pictured by Paradise Lost, When Satan, who had rebelled against the glery of God, was hurled down from Heaven, he suddenly lifted up his head, exclaiming, "Which way! I fee is hell," And, like Satan, his colleague might have added, "myself am hell." During the Revolutionary war Lord Fairfax, after deliberation, decided to go over to the mether country, and went over grandly and solemnly. But there was another man who had joined his fortunes to the strugging country, and remained with it till the war was well nigh done; but, as in the darkness which precedes the morning, that man hatched treason, to surrender to the enemy all that had been gained. And that man was Benedict Arnoid. When the present war commenced some men hesitated as to what they should do, while others went over to the enemy. Robert E. Lee, who sat at his home at Arlington, hesitating and doubting, at last went over almost tearfully. But now, when hundreds of thousands of our brave soldiers have ascended to God under the shadow of the banner which now waves over us, and when thousands more have gone into a state of decreptitude, which would surrender the nation, its flag, and houor and our arms tave pushed back the rebellion, and now when the uplitted arm of majestic power is ready to let fall the lightnings of vigorous execution, here, in the quiet of this ball, rises the dark purpose of Benedict Arnoid, which would surrender the nation, its flag, and houor and or arms tave pushed back the rebellion, and now of the result of our country. For the dirst time in the history of the war it is propos

destruction, and, if becessary, he would fling all constitutional sanctions to the winds rather than loss his
country.

Mr. Eldridge, (opp.) of Wis., asked him whether he
had not sworn to support the constitution.

Mr. Garrists replied be had, and he was glad the gentieman had asked the question. He recollected that the
constitution declared the purposes for which at was
formed. It was for the general welfare and public defence, and on that ground he swore to support it, regretting that he had not a sword in his uplifted hand at
the time to show a determination to interpose all means
to overthrow this cursed rebellion. He said that when
he was in the military service a spy brought to him two
letters addressed to John C. Breckinridge. They contained commendations of the bearer, who desired a piace
in the ranks to fight the abolisionists. One of them was
written by a man who lately hold a seat on this floor, and
was from indiana.

Mesers. Hollann, C. A. Whith and others on the opposition edd. called for the name of the writer.

Mr. Garrisch replied he had the latter, and was understood to say that he would give the name at the proper
time. He then alluded to the Knights of the Golden Circle, with their secret signs and pacswords. Such organirations came up before the American people under the
lead of the party over the way. This will be the signal
for throwing up blue lights at the Capitol at Richmond.
This he believed to be the clevated hanner, the signal to
be asswered by traitors all over the land.

Mr. Low replied that he said very distinctly when he
commenced his remarks that he spoke for blusself, and
well aware of all be did say. He said it deliberately,

constitution in order to preserve the national existence; but it would be into the arms of the people who made the constitution.

Mr. Lono said while his colleague would leap over the constitution he himself would bear being called a traitor for supporting the constitution. He would stand by this position if he stood alone. He would not retract one syllable. He would back the charges of traitor. The men who were destroying this fair fabric of liberty were the first who declared that the Union could not exist part slave and part free. They started the ball which had produced the present condition of affairs. He believed our fathers were as good as we wore. They were as good Christians and particle. They would not push from the communion table these who held slaves. God prospered them. What our fathers had provided was good enough for him and his children. He was ready to make any sacrifice to restore the Union. But this was not to be done by such exhibitions as they had recently had in this hall. Applause to the each had been given to the sentiments of those who had always been trying to sander the bonds which united us. He would prefer having liberty in the little State of Ohio, or in Greece, or in Switzerland, than to live under a despotism like that of Austria, with bayonets constantly pointing at him.

Mr ROLEAN, (opp.) of Ind., wheled to ask the name of the Indianian alleged to have written the treasonable letter, but general consent was not given.

At a quarter past six o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Important Action of the Legislature Regarding Railroads.

The Breadway Underground Railroad Project Killed.

Report in Pavor of Increasing the Harlem Railroad Company's Capital.

Adverse Report on the Bill Compelling New York City Railroads to Pay Ten Per Cent of Their Gross Receipts Into the City Treasury.

Petition from a Prisoner in Fort Lafayette.

A Divorce Bill Passed by the Assembly,

ALBANY, April 8, 1864. THE HARLEM RAILBOAD.

lieved itself of quite a number of railroad bills. There bill reported by the committee this morning was the bill purpose of completing its double track; also to authorize he bondholders to convert their bonds into stock, under such regulations as the Board of Directors may dete was reported favorably by the committee and sen

ADVERSE REPORTS
OD a large batch of city railroads. The reports read as follows:--"Messrs. Beach, Williams and Woodruff, fros the standing Committee on Railroads, report adversely,"

The first bill that was reported in this way was the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Blooming that the question of agreeing with the adverse report be

the construction of a railway in Thirty-second street and

in other streets and avenues in the city of New York, Next followed an adverse report on the bill requiring all the city railroads in the city of New York to pay into the treasury ten per cent of their gross receipts and to keep the pavement in repair from curb to curb. The

all the city railroads in the city of New York to pay into the treasury ten per cent of their gross receipts and to keep the pavement in respair from curb to curb. The bill was sent up by Mayor Gunther, or at least recommended by him in a message to the Common Cuncil. Following this came the Metropolitan Railway bill, anthorizing the construction of the underground railroad in a tunnel under Broadway. The same three members of the committee reported adversely to this bill.

Thus we are to have nother a railroad in or under Broadway this year. But then I suppose that the world will move on as usual. Mr. Angel, chairman of the committee, it seems disagreed with the report of Messrs. Beach, Williams and Woodruff, on the bill compelling the railroads to pay ten per cent of their gross receipts into the city treasury; also on the underground railroad, and moved that the question of agreeng with the adverse reports be laid on the table, which was carried. There is, however, be hope of the decision of the committee, the misting state of the railroad in Broadway bere next year, and this would prove as obstacle in the way unless disposed of now.

The Assembly bill to enable the Children's Aid Society of the city of New York to hold real and personal estate was reported favorably in the Senate.

The bill to tax dividends of Masschusetts stockholders in New York corporations was reported favorably, we consume voruse.

The bill to tax dividends of Masschusetts stockholders in New York corporations was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate without any amendments.

The bill that passed the Assembly, regulating the mode for coldiers to cast their votes, was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate without any amendments.

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stonal rights and snield him from unjust oppression.

Naw York, April 5, 1864.

The polition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.
The question of authorizing the change of location of the
bridge acrose the Hudson river at this point was again
under consideration in the Senate this morning. The
change is opposed by the same parties who have fought
the construction of the bridge at this point ever since the
contest commenced. It is, therefore, not so much a contest over a change of the lecation as it is a content to prevent its construction at any place. The debate
this morning exhibited a great deal of strength
for the bill, and an ovident determination
on the part of the Senate to secure, as far as their official
action could bring it about, the construction of a bridge
at this point. Senator White, in debate, referred to emi-

nent men who had on their deathbed stated that their death was caused by diseases constructed while crossing the ferry at this point. The question, however, at issue was fully stated by Senator Folger, when he stated that it might do very well for Senators to talk about the interests of the people at Albany and Troy or above, but there were other interests to come in here. The interior and western portion of the State had some interest in this matter. The East had an interest. The question was whether the commerce of the western portion of the State should be impeded here, for the sake of a local quartel between parties here and in Troy. In this the great West, with its vast and increasing commerce, had some interest. This is unquestionably the whole question. It is narrowed down to a question whether fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants shall be allowed to stand in the way of several millions, who will be benefited by this improvement; or shall the rights of the several millions be pretected against the interference of a few thousand? This is the whole question in this bill, and an easy one to decide. Some two hours were spent over it in the Senato this morning, and the bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

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BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was engaged all the moreing in third reading of bills. Among those passed is the Lebandon Springs Railroad bill; also a bill creating a board of trustees in the town of Morrisania, and to provide for a general expenditure of money, fat offices and enormous expenditures for the people in that locality. It is one of the big things of the session. It now goes to the Senate, and the protest that the property holders have made against it may be listened to in that hody.

The vote by which the bill regulating wharves in New York that may be used by the Raritan and Dalaware Railroad was lost was reconsidered, and the bill passed. The bills to amend the charter of the New York Medical College for Women, to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company of the city of New York, and that to incorporate the Erle Dock Company basin in the city of Brooklyn were also passed. There were fity five bills read the third time, fity-four passed and one was lost. A large number of the bills were claims for canal damages.

A DIVORCE RILL PASSED.

A divorce bill passed the Assembly, among others—the last bill that was read. It provides that divorces may be decreed and marriages dissolved whenever there has been a wiffel and continued describing a wife by her husband or of a husband by his wife for ten consecutive years, provided there is at the time of the commencement of the action no living issue by the marriage.

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NEW YORK SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

There was quite an exciting debate at the close of the executive session in the Senate y esterday before the doors were opened over charges in regard to the management of the Surrogate's office in New York city. A resolution was read for the information of the Senate, and the question was discussed in a spirited manner. It was laid aside for the time being; but it is understood that it will come up again. What the particular charges against that department are I am unable to ascertain.

THE STRIKE QUESTION.

The meeting of the traces unions and workingmen in New York, in Tompkins square, created quite a commotion here on the reception of the Heaten to day. It has caused a great deal of amusement on one side as well as wincing on the other. I notice that they call Senator Folger a foreigner. That is not the case. He is a native of Nantecket, and therefore not a foreigner.

THE CASE OF CHARLES M. JEFFERDE—THE MAYHEWS-WALKON MURDER.

In the case of Charles M. JEFFERDE—THE MAYHEWS-WALKON

of Nantucket, and therefore not a foreigner.

THE CARE OF CHARLES M. JEFFERDE—THE MATHEMS—WALTON MURDER.

In the case of Charles M. Jefferds, convicted of the murder of Mathews, killed at the same time with Walton, the conviction has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. A reargument was ordered last December, but the decision is now unanimous.

CORRECTION.

In my despatch of resterday, in to-day's Herald, in the haste of writing I inadvertently stated that "three million of bonds" had been passed for the New York Court House. It should read "one million." The bill now before the Logislature asks for the increase of eight hundred thousand, making the entire amount of Court House stock one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

THE HASTINGS AND FIELD FLARS UP.

Senators Hastings and Field to day apologized to the Senate for the language used in the affray yesterday. The former stated that, laboring under an indispention, he used language that he ought not to have used. Senator Field apologized to the Senate, and declared that has had not placed to his lips that day a drop of liquor. There was no apology to each other, and the two Senators stand upon the same footing personally to each other as they did before they apologized to the Senate.

Senator Marphy presented a substitute this afternoom for the soldiers' Voting bill reported by the committee in the Senate. It is based on the pray principle, but requires that commissioners whall be appointed by the Goreror and Comptroller to receive the proxies inseed of sending them by mail.

PRIVATE MILES O'RIELLY PLOORED.

The privilege of the floor of the House was to-night unanimously extended to Private Miles O'Rielly during his stay in Albany.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 8, 1864.
There is nothing of special interest to report from the

General Speridan has nasomed command of the cavalr For the last, two weeks the camps have been well night

submerged in mud, and the roads almost impassable. A few days of the comparatively pleasant weather we are baving now will effect a wonderful change in their condi-

ing those bridges which have been slightly injured in consequence of the recent rains.

Officers in the several corps are assidiously employe perfecting the many details rendered necessary in the reorganization of this army. The enemy is evidently preparing to show a stubborn

esistance to the anticipated advance of the Army of the Potomac. The main bodies of the opposing armies are ing defensive works on the south side of the narrow stream. They are digging rifle pits in front of the fords and at other points, as well as throwing up more extensive works for field artillery. They are also repairing the railroad bridge across the Rapidan.

The Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1864. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:-No events of general importance have recently occurred.
Captain Jehnson, of the Ninety-third New York, has been promoted to be heutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, and Lieutenaut Brannan, of the same regiment, eaptain.

The Provest Marshal's Department has been rooremized with a view to greater efficiency, and new rules established for the organization and equipment of pioneer parties of the army regulations for the Inspector General's Department have also been officially promulgated.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wm. H. Stiner's Despatch.

A GUNEOAT EXPEDITION TO THE CHICKAHOMINY vas sent up from Norfolk on Monday, the 4th instant, by Brigadier General Charles K. Graham, commanding the naval brigade of this department. The force consisted of the gunboats Samuel L. Brewster, under Captain Arnold Harris; and General Jesup, under Lieutenant Bladenher ser, Third Pennsylvania artiflery. The two gunboats reached the mouth of the Chickahominy at daybreak on Tuesday morning, and steamed lifteen miles further when Lieutenant Bladenheuser, in command of fifty men, landed and scoured the country. The two gunboats, in the meantime, sailed around a buge bend, a distance of twelve miles, when the skirmishing party was again picked up.

twelve miles, when the skirmishing party was again picked up.

RARASSED BY REHEL CAVALRY on the flanks, the officer in command of the troops on shore was compelled to adopt the greatest caution and watch the movements of the rebeis very strictly to avoid being ambuscaded. Shots were exchanged freely, but no damage was done to either side. Our troops, however, sluded the vigilance of the enemy, and reached the guns of the Brewster and Jesup, the rebeis wisely kept out of range.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION, which penetrated to within about fifteen miles of the rebel capitol, was for secret purposes of the utmost importance, and was farificially performed throughout. Whatever it may have been, the officers concerned in itmanely, Captain Harris, Licutenant Chambers and Licutenant Bladenbeuser—deserve great credit for their prompt and fearless execution of the General's orders. Some forty negroes were brought back on the Brewster and Jesup last evening, when the expedition returned, which were turned over to Captain Orlande Brown, Assistant Quartermister and Superistendent of Negro Affairs of the first district, by whom they have been distributed throughout the government plantations.

Two steamers, the New York and the Express, left today, under fla: of truce, for City Point, to bring down all

Richmond, about a thousand in number.

The Underwriter's boat Atlantic attempted to white Cape Henry to day to look after the wrecks, but the weather was so rough the host returned. The Baltimore boat arrived at three P. M., eight hours

Navigation of the Penobscot.